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LIGHT ON HIS WAR RECORD IN ILLINOIS.

VOTING IN THE "PEACE LEGISLATURE" FOR THE STRONGEST ANTI-UNION MEASURES-THE TELEPHONE CASES AND THE

PAY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, May 7 .- The nomination of Melville W. Fuller, of Illinois, to be Chief Justice of the United States was considered by the Senate Judiciary Committee to-day, but no action was taken upon it. There was a disposition shown on the part of Messrs. Edmunds and Hoar to look a little further into the record of Mr. Fuller before formally sending his name to a sub-committee. This, of course, is no indication of any unfavorable ection on the part of the committee. It tends to show, however, that extraordinary care will be taken by the committee in advising the Senate to ratify the nomination of a man so little known to the bar of the country at large as Mr. Fuller was a week ago. The next regular meeting of the committee occurs on May 14, and until then nothing will probably be done by the committee

with the nomination.

Mr. Edmunds is certainly the last man in the world to proceed with undue and undignified haste in so important a matter as that of deciding the fitness of a nominee for the Chief Justiceship. It is known here that Mr. Fuller does not desire to be confirmed before the adjournment of the Supreme Court for the present term, which will be on next Monday. His friends say that he does not care to go immediately upon his circuit, prenot care to go immediately upon his circuit, preferring some time in which to settle his private
affairs and close up his law business. It would
therefore be no disappointment probably to him
to have action on his nomination by the Senate
go ever, say until next December. While it is,
of course, not certain, and indeed quite unlikely,
that the Judiciary Committee will so long delay
matters, it is unquestionably the sentiment of a
good many Senators—Republicans and Democrate
slike—that no harm would befall any one if consideration of the nomination were to be deferred
until after the reassembling of Congress next
winter. A good many things have occurred within
the last few days to point out the wisdem of such
a course.

MR. FULLER'S RECORD AS A COPPERHEAD. a quantity, until nominated a week ago, has in a measure served to make his selection, while not an eminently happy one, certainly one which might be pardoned on the ground of respectability. But within the last few days Mr. Fuller's record as member of the notorious "Peace" Legislature of Illinois, has been searched and as was intimated

as member of the notorious "Peace" Legislature of Illinois, has been searched and as was intimated in these dispatches a week ago, the search has demonstrated the fact that Mr. Fuller, like most Democrats in the early days of the war, was a "Copperhead."

Whether the Senate will consider this fact sufficient to warrant its rejection of Mr. Fuller's nomination to be Chief Justice of the United States may be doubted. It is certain, however, that a majority of the loyal Northern people will not look either with confidence or point with particular pride to the next Chief Justice if they come to understand precisely what were the sentiments harbored by Mr. Fuller in 1863. A Rebel like Lamar on the Supreme Court Bench is bad enough, but a Copperhead will strike them as infinitely worse. The Journal records of the Illinois "Peace" Legislature show that in January, 1863, Mr. Fuller introduced a bill to ratify the Corwin Amendment to the Constitution of the United States. This amendment was passed March 2, 1861, just before the close of Buchanan's Administration by Congress as a peace offering, and prohibited interference with slavery in any State. The Illinois core was only six days subsequent to Lincoln's final Proclamation of Emancipation. The amendment was finally passed by joint resolution of the Illinois Legislature. The Republican minority of the Committee on Federal Relations in their appeals to force, to effect a separation of the States "we believe the passage of this bill would be degrading to the people of the State of Illinois, a State which has sent 140,000 of her sons to crush the Rebellion, and would expose us to the contempt of the civilized world."

On January S, "Jackson Day," Mr. Fuller introduced a resolution of which the following is a portion:

Resolved. That we are profoundly convinced of the truth of the declaration of General Jackson in his fat address, that the Constitution cannot be maintained nor the Union preserved in opposition to public feelings by ment.

OPPOSED TO THE ABOLITION OF SLAVERY. The same day a Mr. O'Brien offered a resolution denouncing the Proclamation of Emancipation as " contrary to the rules and usages of civilized warfare, and calculated to bring shame, disgrace and eternal in samy upon the hitherto unsullied flag of

Mr. Brentano offered a substitute indorsing the President's proclamation, and declaring that "We urge its rigid enforcement and will use our utmost endeavors to sustain it."

endeavors to sustain it."

On a motion to lay the substitute on the table,
Mr. Fuller voted in the affirmative. O'Brien's
resolution was referred to the Committee on Federal Relations. On February 4 the committee reported this preamble and resolution: Whereas, The Constitution cannot be maintained nor

whereas, The Constitution cannot be instituted the Union preserved in opposition to public feeling by the mere exercise of the coercive powers confided to the general Gevernment, and in case of difference and conflicts between the States and the Federal Government, too powerful for adjustment by the civil departments of the Government, the appeal is not to the sword, by the State or by the general Government, but by the people peaceably

assumbled by the representatives in convention;
We believe the further prosecution of the present war
cannot result in the restoration of the Union, and the
preservation of the Constitution as our fathers made it, unless the President's Emancipation Preciamation b

The committee recommended that a National Convention of all the States be convened at Louisville, Ky: Mr. Fuller voted for the preamble and resolutions.

On February 13, Mr. Fuller, with the majority of the Committee on the Judiciary, reported and voted against the bill for an act to extend the right of sufrage to the volunteer soldiers of filmnois in the service of the United States, and the bill was defeated.

On June 8 Mr. Fuller voted for resolutions demonstrate military authorities for bankshing

denouncing the military authorities for banishing Clement L. Vallandigham "as an outlaw and exile from his home late the enemy's country, for the only offence of having exercised the right of free

on June 10, Richard Yates, the War Governor, prorogaed the "Peace Legislature." Mr. Fuller, from the special committee on the subject, submitted a protest demouncing the action of the Governor as "arbitrary and illegal, unconstitutional and outrageous, a modstrous usurpation of power and a nefarious attempt to stop the legislation of the State."

Intion of the State."

This is a part only of Mr. Fuller's record. It shows beyond the shadow of a doubt that he was a Copperhead of the most pronounced type. There are a good many republican Senators, probably, who would vote to confirm a Southern man who took an active part in the Rebellion, but who would draw the line when asked to confirm a Copperhead such as Mr. Fuller proves to have been.

There is a minor question connected with the

would draw the line when asked to confirm a Copperhead such as Mr. Fulier proves to have been. There is a minor question connected with the confirmation of Mr. Fulier which is attracting a good deal of attention just now, and which furnishes certain quarters with no end of gossip. The motion for a rehearing of the telephone cases is now pending before the Supreme Court. It is presumed that the court will announce its decision before the adjournment for the term, on May 14.

The death of Chief Justice Waite made the court at ice on the cases. If Mr. Fuller should be confirmed and take his seat before the adjournment, he would have the casting vote in the matter. Mr. Edmunds is one of the counsel for one of the contestants. He is chairman, also, of the Senate Judiciary Committee, before which Mr. Fuller's nomination is now pending. In no other country but this could it happen that a counsel would be called upon to pass upon the fitness of a judge for a seat on the bench, when that judge will have, in all probability, to decide upon the merits of the case in which that counsel is engaged.

At the time when Mr. Beck introduced his bill, nearly two years ago, prohibiting members of Congress from practising before the Supreme Court, The TRIBUNE commented favorably upon the general propriety of such a measure and expressed a regret that it should have been defeated. The present instance seems to illustrate very strikingly again the propriety of that bill. No one, of course, doubts Mr. Edmunds's ability to act with perfect candor and uprightness in the matter, and one owes him almost an apology for seemingly calling into question his ability to act with perfect candor and uprightness in the matter, and one owes him almost an apology for seemingly calling into question his ability to act with perfect candor and uprightness in the matter, and one owes him almost an apology for seemingly calling into question his ability to act with perfect candor and uprightness in the matter, and one owes him almost an apology for seemi

RENEWED ANXIETY IN BERLIN. THE EMPEROR'S WEAKNESS CAUSES ALARM.

MENT-THE EMPRESS'S GOOD WORK. Berlin, May 7 .- The Emperor's weakness causes

alarm. The discharge of pus is now so copious that it is necessary to clean the canula every halfhour. A bulletin issued this morning says: "The Emperor's sleep was disturbed last night.

The secretion of pus is more copious. The Emperor feels languid." The royal patient passed a good day and this evening he felt somewhat better. His fever was

very slight. At a consultation of the physicians it was agreed that he showed improvement. The Emperor himself said he felt stronger and fresher. The discharge from the throat is less.

The Empress to-day attended a meeting of the inundation relief committee at the Town Hall. She was given a hearty reception. The Empress made a speech, in which she advocated the adoption of a system for saving life and property from destruction by floods, and she recommended that districts liable to inundation be provided with lifeboats. Mayor Forckenbeck presented the Empress with a bouquet of white roses when she left the Town Hall. The people pressed around her carriage cheering enthusiastically, impeding her progress for some time. The inundation relief fund has reached 4,000,000 marks.

FEELING THE IRISH PULSE. THE POPE INQUIRES WHAT THE BISHOPS THINK

OF HIS RE-CRIPT. Rome, May 7.-In view of the attitude of the leaders of the National League, the Pope has instructed Cardinal Simeoni to direct Monsignor Persico to obtain from the Irish bishops without delay declarations of their views upon the rescript. The observations of the bishops will be submitted to the Congregation of

Lordon, May 7 .- In the House of Commons to-day, Sir James Fergueson, Under Foreign Secretary, stated that no unofficial communication had passed between the Government and the Pope with reference to the latter's rescript. He also stated that the Govern-ment had not brought to bear any influence to bring about the issue of the rescript.

BRUTALITIES IN THE UNTERHAUS. DEBATE CHARACTERIZED BY HOT EXCHANGES

OF INVECTIVE. Vienna, May 7.—Despite the appeal of President Smelka, of the Unterhaus, that the Deputies refrain from using abusive language in debate, the sittings of Saturday and to-day were characterized by hot exchanges of invective.

Doputy Turk, a prominent member of the Anti-Semitic party, was accused in the debate of having undergone prosecution for indecency. He immediately challenged his accuser to a due! An inquiry into the charge was made during Herr Turk's absence from the Chamber. President Snolks, in rebuking the Chamber for investigating the charge in the absence of the ac-cused, characterized the style of the debate as brutal, and declared that henceforth he would use severely his rights as President.

CANADIAN ENTERPRISE IN BRAZIL Ottawa, May 7 (Special).-A syndicate consisting largely of Canadian Pacific capitalists, headed by J. J. C. Abbott, member of the Dominion Ministry, 000, has been formed to undertake railway works in Brazil. The terms offered by the Emperor are conand Poulon, employed by the Canadian Pacific, have already gone to Brazil to make superficial surveys and report on a series of raliways connecting the head-waters of the Amazon and Para Rivers.

TWO WEEKS FOR COMMONER CONDON. Dublin, May 7.—Thomas Joseph Condon, Member of Parliament, who was arrested for offence under the Crimes Act, was to-day convicted on the charge of participating in an unlawful assembly and sonteneed to two weeks' imprisonment without hard labor. The hearing on the other charges against him was adjourned.

Paris, May 7.-General Boulanger has been elected Municipal Councillor for Talle by the spontaneous action of the workmen in the arms factory there, all of whom voted for the General, independent of the electoral committees.

M. KATKOFF'S SON ROBBED. London, May 7.-A son of the late M. Katkoff, who is making a tour of Switzerland, was robbed of jewelry worth \$15,000 in the Geneva railway station.

THE STEAMER BALTIC DELAYED. Queenstown, May 7.-The White Star Line steamer Baltic, Captain Smith, from Liverpool, which sailed hence for New-York at 12:30 p. m. yesterday, has returned. Her low pressure valve spindle is broken. It will take ten hours to make the necessary repairs.

OUTRKE'S MURDERER HANGED. Dublin, May 7 .- The sentence of death against James Kirby, who was convicted of the murder of Patrick Quirke at Liscahane, County Kerry, in November last, was carried into effect to-day. The condemned man protested his innocence to the last.

BRITISH TRADE RETURNS. London, May 7.—The Board of Trade retuens for the month of April show that imports increased £950,000 and exports £1,320,000, as compared with April of last year.

TALMAGE IN THIS WORLD AND THE NEXT VIEWS OF MRS. NICKERSON, PRETENDING TO SPEAK

FOR THEODORE PARKER.

New-Bedford, May 7 (Special).—Last evening Mrs. C. M. Nickerson, who declared that she was under the control of Theodore Parker, answered Dr. Taimage's sermon on Spiritualism. She said in part: "Talmage denies the report that he offered wine to his guests because he was afraid of the world's

He is not strong enough to stand alone. He speaks against Spiritualism because people are be lieving in it, and he fears he will lose his audience. He makes Spiritualism the scapegoat for the social evils of the day. He knows he stands tilting, and it will take only a little push to tumble him over into the ranks of the common people. Talmage and Beecher stood side by side, both preaching for popularity and fame. Beecher entered the spirit world naked, worn fame. Beecher entered the spirit world naked, worn out and tired. When Talmage enters the spirit world it will be in the same plane with Beecher, the plane where he must begin at the very lowest round of the ladder and work up. He entered the spirit world as a man who had not the moral courage to preach what he believed. Talmage is the same. He does not dare to dispute the truth of Spiritualism, and is afraid his people will get more ideas than he wants them to, and as long as he can hold them in bondage he will."

SUSTAINING THE OHIO SUNDAY LAW.

Cincinnati, May 7.-Judge Caldwell, of the Police Court, to-day sustained the demurrer to the plea in abatement filed by the counsel for Munzebrock, the saloon-keeper, who is charged with keeping his saloon open on Sunday. The plea was based on the allegation that the law was not properly enacted. The court found that the law was enacted in due form. The defence then demanded a jury. Warrants were issued to-day for 147 persons who yesterday violated the Owen law, and all who were arrested gave bond. Mayor Smith intimates that he may change his policy next Sunday by arresting at once all who open their saloons.

SUNK BY COLLISION WITH MEN-OF-WAR. New-Orleans, May 7 .- In a heavy rain and thunder storm this afternoon the towboat Future City and three barges from St Louis came in collision with three United States war vessels at anchor in front of the badly damaged, but most of its freight will be saved. The two barges sunk are total losses. One contained \$1,000 bushels of bulk wheat and the other a full cargo of freight. The barges are valued at \$6,000 each, and their cargoes are estimated at \$70,000.

EXPLAINING THE BLOWING UP OF THE SULTANA. St. Louis, May 7.—The explosion on the steamer Sultana, near Memphis, twenty-three years ago, in which nearly 2,000 Union soldiers lost their lives, has always been a mystery. A resident of this city, William C. Streeter, claims that a noted Confederate blockade runner and mail carrier named Ropert Lowden, better known during the war as Charles Dale, was the author of the terrible disaster. Streeter says that Lowden told him, after the close of the war, that while the Sultana lay at the Memphis wharf, he smuggled aboard a large lump of coal, in which was concealed a torpedo. This he laid on the fuel pile in front of the ioliers for the express purpose of caus-ing the destruction of the boat. Lowden had an ad-venturous career, being captured several times, while running blockades.

MR. FULLER A COPPERHEAD here as essential that no bad precedent should be NIGHT SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE LOST WITH ALL ON BOARD. A COMMISSION TO SIMPLIFY EXISTING EX-CISE LAWS.

> THE COUNTY OPTION BILL TO BE CALLED UP IN THE SENATE TO-DAY.

Albany, May 7 (Special).-Assemblyman Kimball reported to-night from the Excise Committee the bill ntroduced by him some time ago making a commission to examine the existing excise laws and to rewill simplify the present law. The commissioners appointed for this purpose are the Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby, ex-Surrogate Paniel G. Rollins, Frederick W. Krus, of Cattarangus; ex-Attorney-General O'Brien, G. Thomann, James S. Smart and Max D. Stern.

Mr. Kimball's bill preceded by a few minutes only a message of the Governor on the same subject, and making recommendations parallel with the provisions of the bill. Immediately after the bill was reported to-night, it was by general consent ordered to a third

reading and passed.

Senator Langbein's bill, relative to the employment of apprantices under the immediate supervision of the State Factory Inspector, passed the Assembly.

Mr. Kimball will bring up the County Option bill to-morrow, and if the Republicans stand by him as they should, another excellent temperance measure will be carried through the House.

THE CHAPIN BILL IN THE SENATE. TEST VOTE SENDS IT TO THE COMMITTEE ON

CITIES WITH ORDERS TO REPORT IT COMPLETE. Albany, May 7 (Special).-The Demc atto Senators from New-York are exhibiting a good deal of hostility to the bill of Mayor Chapin, of Brooklyn, reducing the Some of them frankly say that their opposition is simply made for "political reasons." These political reasons are that Tammany Hall and the County Democracy now have a good many henchmen at work on the Bridge, either as policemen or brakemen, and fear that they would be put in danger of removal if Mayor Chapin's bill should become a law. The pap Mayor Chapin's bill should become a law. The pap dispensing power would be changed, and policemen and brakemen might lose their "puil." To night when senator O'Connor moved that the bill should be sen-t to the Committee on Cities, with orders to report it complete, Senators Ives and Cantor opposed the motion, saying that if it was adopted the measure would be ad-vanced on the calendar. Senator O'Connor, neverthe-less, pushed the bill and his motion was adopted—16 to 4. The four negative votes were given by Senators Cantor, Ives, Reilly and Stadler.

RAILROADS IN CENTRAL PARK. The Senate passed to-night Assemblyman Blumenthal's bill permitting the construction of street rail-

ways through the transverse sunken roads of Central Park, New-York.

The Senate was to have considered Assemblyman McAvoy's bill lowering the charges for grain elevating to-night, but by general agreement the consideration of the bill was finally postponed until to-morrow at

THE CASE AGAINST MR. PLATT.

HIS COUNSEL PROTEST AGAINST A POSTPONEMENT. Albany, May 7.—The case of the people against Platt, late Quarantine Commissioner, was argued in the General Term to-day. Ex-Judge Countryman, on behalf of the people, desired a postponement until next week. Mr. Moak, counsel for Mr. Platt, protested against a postponement, saying that the proposition was to have the Legislature adjourn before the case was argued, so that the Governor could appoint a successor to Mr. Platt without the aid of the Senate. The Court reserved its decision on the question.

A PLEA FOR THE ASSEMBLY CEILING. THE ARCHITECTS PROTEST AGAINST THE SUBSTI-TUTION OF WOOD, METAL OR SLATE.

Albany, May 7 .- Eidlitz, Richardson & Co., architects, flied a statement with the Governor to-day, in which they state, in justice to their professional reputation, that the defects in the Assembly chamber ceiling at the present time, are due mainly to the neglect of the recommendations made in 1882 and often repeated since, and that the proper course to be pursued is to restore it to a safe and permanent condition. The architects protest against the substitution of a wood, metal or slate ceiling for the vaulted one of stone, holding that the present one can be preserved by reconstructing the three central vaults and that it would be discreditable to the State that the vaulted ceiling should fall.

A STRICT SUNDAY LAW FOR ST. LOUIS.

THE CITY IS SUBJECT TO THE DOWNING ACT. St. Louis, May 7 (Special).-The Missouri Supreme Court rendered a decision this morning that caused a panic among the liquor dealers of St. Louis. The effect of the mandate is to prohibit the sale of all intoxicating liquors in St. Louis on Sunday. This is the result of a fight begun six years ago in the Legislature and prosecuted vigorously since. Five years ago the Legislature passed a general law, comknown as the Downing law, which prohibited the sale of intoxicating liquors in all parts of the State on Sunday. It went further, and set forth that all public amusements should cease on Sunday, and all business except that of a necessary character should be prohibited. This law was enforced throughout the State, but not in St. Louis. The brewers formed a fund. and their attorneys soon found an old special law, passed by the city in 1857, which gave the city the right to pass on the prohibition question locally. When the cases under the Downing law came up for trial, it was held that the question had been voted on in 1857, and that St. Louis had elected to sell liquors on Sunday. The attorneys for the brewers held that the special law was good until specially repealed by the Legislature. Judge Noonan, who had jurisdiction in the cases, decided in favor of the brewers, and held that the Downing law did not affect St. Louis. Thus, while the whole State respected the law, St. Louis entirely ignored it, and everything has been wide open on Sunday.

At the lust session of the Legislature the old law of 1857 was repealed, and the general Sunday law made applicable to St. Louis. Then a case was made and again it came up before Judge Noonan. The Judge then decided that, as the old law was repealed. there was no law in St. Louis, and the general law did not apply. An appeal was at once taken to the Supreme Court, and Judge Sherwood, this morning, gave the decision. He overrules Judge Noonan, hold-ing that the general law was always applicable to St. Louis, and that the special enactment of 1857 was

louis, and that the special enactment of 1857 was illegal.

This decision gives the authorities power to close all saloons, baseball parks, theatres and beer gardens. The Prohibitionists are overloyed at the victory. The brewers will not give up, however, without a fight of some kind. There are twenty-five breweries and 3,000 saloons in the city, and the indications for next Sunday are stormy. The police board will swear in 200 extra men to enforce the law.

CORRECTING MR. RUSSELUS ERROR.

A DEMOCRATIC CONGRESSMAN IGNORANT OF THE PRELING IN HIS OWN DISTRICT.

Worcester, Mass., May 7 (Special).-The following letter has been sent to Congressman Whiting, of the Xith Congressional District, signed by the chief boot and shoe manufacturers of the Xth District:

We have read in the daily papers the speech of John E. Russell, representing our district in Congress, in which he stated that the boot and shee manufacturers of Massachusetts would, he thought, be willing to have the duty on toots and shoes removed, if all raw materials were allowed to come in free of duty. We were as nished to see this statement as coming from our Representative in Congress, and regret exceedingly that he should so misrepresent our convictions on the subject. We desire to state most emphatically that the removal of the duty on boots and shoes would result in second of the duty on boots and shoes would result in serious injury to our business, and would compel us either to close our factories or to make a great reduction in the wages of our workmen, in order to compete with foreign-made goods. Re-peated trials have proved that in spite of the fact that peared trains have been able to buy very nearly all our raw materials as low as in Europe, we are unable to compete with foreign factories or goods for the export trade, simply

on account of our wages being higher. The letter is signed by E & A. Bacheller & Co., North Brockfield; George H. Burt & Co., Brookfield; Goddard, Fay & Stone, C. H. Stark & Co., Heywood Godnard, Fay & Stone, C. H. Stark & Co., Heywood Boot and Shoe Company, David Cummings & Co., Walker & Brown, C. C. Houghton & Co., Whiteomb & Miles, J. E. Wesson, Worcester; Isaac Proutly & Co., E. Jones & Co., D. Bullard & Co., J. Green and Co., Bemis & Allen, Bacon & Sibley. E. E. Kent & Co.,

WHOLESALE CLOTHIERS IN ARRESTON. Philadelphia, May 7 (Special).-The annual convention of the National Clothiers' Association met in Mercantile Hall this afternoon. There were delegates from New-York City, Rochester, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Chicago, Baltimore and other cities. Arnold Kohn, of this city, presided. The president announced that this city, presided. The president announced that the principal business of the convention will be the consideration of a proposition to combine the Manufacturers' Association and the Clothing Exchange. Both sides are composed of whiesaic clothiers. The sessions will continue through the week. This evening the visiting delegates will be entertained at dinner by the city merchants. THE FATE OF THE STEAMSHIP EUREKA.

IN COLLISION WITH THE BRITISH STEAMER BENI-SON IN A FOG-NOWHERE TO BE SEEN WHEN

THE FOG LIFTED. NORFOLK, Va., May 7 .- The Morgan Line steamer Eureka, which left New-York on May 3 for New-Orleans, was in collision about fifty miles off Cape Henry on Sunday, shortly after 12 o'clock, with the British steamship Benison from Matanzas to Philadelphia. The Benison struck the Eureka amidships, and from the fact that the former's bow was stove in, it is thought that the Eureka must have been cut down to the water's edge. The mate of the Benison says he saw the name Eureka on the vessel. The Benison lay to, and

sight. The natural inference was that she must have gone down with all on board. At the time of the accident, a thick fog prevailed. The Eureka was heard to blow her whistle after letter: the collision. The Benison cruised round for several hours, when she fell in with the steamer Hudson, of New-York, and was towed into Hampton Roads, arriving there this morning. Nothing has been heard of the Eureka along the coast and no

when the fog lifted the Eureka was nowhere in

wreckage has been washed ashore. Captain Aitkenhead, of the British steamship Benison, says that the weather on Sunday morning was alternately fair and foggy. At noon the fog was so dense that he could not take observations and took soundings to ascertain his position. After taking soundings, and while the ship was going slow, he went below to look at the chart and found he was about sixty miles east of northeast of Cape Henry and about 160 miles south of east by south of Cape Henlopen. While he was below he heard his ship give one whistle and hurried on deck. The mate told him a vessel was on the port bow. He gave the proper signal and ordered his helm to port, when two blasts from the approaching steamer caused him to starboard his helm, and as his vessel was swinging around, the unknown ship loomed up through the fog and came down on him at full speed. His bow struck her squarely just abaft the bridge on the starboard side. Before the unknown ship was lest to sight in the fog the mate read her name. " Eureka."

The Benison lay to, and when the fog lifted in about half an hour, the Eureka was nowhere in It has been suggested that the Eureka might have been hidden by the fog, then lying some miles to the south of the Benison, but this her most vital part. The Benison would have sunk at once but for her water-tight compartments. The hole in the Benison's bow is an ugly one and when the collision occurred, the rush of water carried away everything in the forecastle. There are nineteen inches of water in the Benison's second compariment, and she is now lying on the bottom here in a sinking condition.

At this port the Eureka is thought to have had no passengers on board. She was commanded by Captain R. Quick and had a crew of thirty-seven hands, all told. She was built by Cramp & Son, in August, 1884, and has a registered tonnage of of 8,531 gross and 2,562 net tons. She was of iron, with four masts, schooner-rigged, and had six water-tight builtheads and three decks. Her measurement is reported as 351 feet long at the water line, 42 feet beam, and 32 feet 6 inches depth of hold. The value of the ship is stated to be \$75,000, and the eargo \$160,000, both of which are covered by insurance.

The Benison is an iron steamer of about 1,500 tons register, and is owned by the Benison Steamship Company, of Eurow, England.

The officials of the Morgan Steamship Line do not believe that the Euroka is lost, but think if she was the vessel which was struck by the Benison that she had steamed away before the fog lifted. The Eureka had a full general cargo of over 4,000 tons the greater part of which consisted of provisions. of 8,531 gross and 2,562 net tons. She was of

ORUISING ABOUT WITH A DISABLED CREW. and left Gloucester in October, 1887. She met rough weather, repaired at Montevideo, but at Cape Horn cruised around for six weeks. The meat became spoiled before the vessel rounded the Cape, and on April 10 several of the crew began to lose the use of their legs from some mysterious complaint. A few days later one of the men died. The provisions now were reduced to flour only, which became musty. Ninetenths of the crew were unable to work, but the weather luckily was fine and the schooner made good headway. A few days from San Francisco they spoke an English vessel which gave them a few potatoes. The vessel looks as though she had been abandoned for months in a tropic sea. Only two men were on board to-day, the others having gone to the hospital. The men suffered from swellen legs, which became numb and useless. The schooner will be refitted here for the Arctic voyage.

WILL OF AN ECCENTRIC WOMAN CONTESTED. St. Albans, Vt., May 7 (Special).-A will case was deided by a special jury in the Franklin County Court today, in which several New-Yorkers figured as counsel. The will contested was that of Mrs. Catherine A. Foster. of St. Albans, who died in 1885, leaving an estate valued at \$30,000. She bequeathed the sum of \$1,000 to Mrs. Delia Dickinson, of New-York, a sister; the sum of \$6,000 to Mrs. A. French, of Bennington, an aunt, and the residue of the estate, some \$20,000, to Mrs. Judia J. Hayes, of New-York, also an aunt of Mrs. Foster. One of the executors of the estate was J. Nobie Hayes, of New-York. The will was presented for probate in January, 1836, and the following month notice of a con test was filed by Mrs. Dickinson, on the ground that the testatrix was of unsound mind, and that undus influence was used in procuring the execution of the will. The Probate Court sustained the will, and an appeal was taken by the contestant to the County Court, and the trial of the case was begun on April 10, before Judge Veazey. More than 100 witnesses have been examined, and the testimony covers 3.700 pages of legal cap. It was shown that the testartix had been an inmate of the Srattleboro Insane Asylum, and that she was eccentric. The case was closely contested and excited much public interest. The jury returned a verdict this afternoon sustaining the will. The contestant appealed to the Supreme Court.

HE LOOKED FOR A FRENCH TEACHER, NOT A

WIFE. Poughkeepsie, May 7 (Special).—Charles Arthur Dewint, who has been sued by Miss Bareen, of New-York, for breach of promise, has made the following statement: "My attention was first directed to Miss Bareen about a year ago by an advertisement in a New-York paper, in which she offered to give French lessons. I went to see her and engaged her to teach me French. Sometimes I would go to New-York for my lessons, but generally I wrote letters in French to her, which she would correct and return; or, if went to New-York, she would show me the corrections there and then destroy the letter. They were not personal in character and contained no protestations of affection. The last time I saw Miss Bareen was in November, 1887. Then she told me she had a position in a school and did not desire to teach French. I think the whole thing is an attempt on the part of Miss Bareen to extort money. I never represented myself to Miss Bareen as a single man."

A SWINDLING JUSTICE OF THE PEACE. Little Rock, Ark., May 7 (Special).—Squire Davis was arrested yesterday at Rear Mountain, Ark., charged with swindling the Government. It developed that Davis's right name is J. P. Jones, and that three years ago while merchandising and farming in Prairie County he conceived the idea of personating a disabled soldier, using two neighbors as accomplices for witnesses. The fraud was discovered at Washington. Jones escaped to Canada. He returned to this State and was elected Justice of the Peace under the name of George Davis, at Hear Mountain, a mining town in southwest Arkansas.

SENTENCED FOR THE DEATH OF JENNIE OS

MUND.

Belvidere, N. J., May 7.—The application for ew trial for Dr. Cox, of Port Murray, convicted of causing the death of Jennie Osmund, of Newark, by maipractice, was refused. Judge Schuyler today sentenced him to three years in State Prison, with a fine of \$500, and costs.

PENNSTLVANIA'S NEW TREASURER, Harrisburg, May 7.—Captain W. B. Hart, the new State Treasuren, was sworn in and formalis took charge of the office at noon to-day. He retains the retiring Treasurer, William Livsey, as his cashier There is no change in the cierical force.

DR. BARNARD RESIGNS.

COLUMBIA LOSES ITS PRESIDENT. SIXTY YEARS AN INSTRUCTOR-PROFESSOR SLOANE

CHOSEN FOR THE LATIN CHAIR. The trustees of Columbia College have seldom had so important a meeting as the one held yesterday. Several matters of vital importance to the college were considered, among them being the resignation of President Barnard, the election of a professor to fill the Latin chair, the reception of Dr. Barnard's annual report, and the change of the length of the course required for graduation in the School of Law.

Dr. Barnard has been somewhat indisposed the last few weeks, owing to the ill effects of his recent trip to Florida. He was not present at the meeting yesterday, but sent the following

Advancing years and unstable health admonish me that the time has arrived when I may with propriety divest myself of the responsibilities which you did me the honor myself of the responsibilities which you did me the honor to intrust to me many years ago, and which I have uninterruptedly continued to discharge for about a quarter of a century. I beg leave, therefore, to resign into your hands the office of President of Columbia College; this resignation to take effect whenever you shall have elected a successor to relieve me of my burdens. I do not concel that this action is taken with rejuctance and pain. Many circumstances conspire to dissuade me from it, and I am impelled to it by a sense of duty.

The work in which I have been so long engaged is con-

The work in which I have been so long engaged is con-genial to me, and has constituted a pleasure rather than a task. The numerous colleagues with whom I have been associated have manifested toward me the most kindly feeling, and have greatly aided to relieve me of the sense of my responsibilities. The young men in the various de-partments subject to my general control have manifested a spirit of devotion to the objects for which they are here assembled, such as to render the care I have been obliged to bestow upon them a pleasurable occupation. And to the members of your honorable body I have been indebted for kind consideration of my short-comings, and for a generous support in my efforts to serve you, which have contributed largely to make my post agreeable.

Though disconnected from the college, I shall not cease take an interest in its affairs, nor fail to use my best efforts, so long as life shall last, to advance in every manner in my power its prosperity and its usefulne.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully you

F. A. P. BARNARD. The letter of President Barnard was a surprise to most of the trustees. They had, of course, expected it to come within a year or two, but none of them expected it to be submitted now. At the close of the meeting, Bishop Potter called is thought impossible, as the Eureka was struck in | upon the president at his house, and expressed the surprise and deep personal sorrow which the trustees in general had shown when the resignation was announced. The letter was referred to a special committee, as was also the president's annual report. Resolutions upon the death of Dr. Agnew, one of the most enthusiastic workers on the Board, was adopted, but no action was taken toward electing his successor.

A resolution to the effect that the required course for a degree of Batchelor of Laws cover a period of three years instead of two as heretofore was adopted, and after the beginning of the session of 1888-'89 all new matriculates will be obliged to pursue a three-years' course before obtaining a degree. There are to be two courses in the third year and the students may select whichever they prefer; the one, of private law, and the other of public law and comparative jurisprudence. A petition from the sophomore and freshman classes, asking that the study of Latin and Greek be made optional in the junior year, was referred to the Committee on Course and Statutes Eugene Schuyler was made a delegate with President Barnard to the University of Bologua. For a year and a half the Latin chair has been

vacant, through the death of Professor Short, his place being filled in all but name by Professor H. T. Peck. For over a year the election of a professor has been postponed from time to time, till at last the trustees came to agree upon the man who in their estimation was best fitted to fill the ward E. Webster, which arrived on Saturday from Gloucester, Mass., had one of the most unlucky voyages on record. The crew are nearly all laid up in the hospital from sickness due to the lack of proper food.

for the office, but gradually these have been sifted down, and the selection was made from three, Professors Peck, Hopkins and S.oane. All three are graduates of Columbia. Professor Peck was the student's choice, while many friends of the college considered Professor Hopkins the best fitted for the position. Professor Sloane is at present travelling in Europe, and it is not known positively that he will accept the position, but it is considered probable that he will.

Professor William Milligan Sloane, after his graduation from Columbia College, became attached to the United States Legation at the Court of Berlin as secretary to the Minister, George Bancroft. During this foreign residence he had abundant opportunity to perfect himself in the German language and literature, in which he is recognized as an accomplished student. Returning to this country, he was invited to fill the chair of Latin at Princeton College, and he accepted. In 1884 he gave up this professorship for the double post of Professor in History and Political Science, for which his intimate association for several years with the distinguished historian, Boncroft, had peculiarly fitted him. This chair he has since occupied with eminent success and ability. When "The New Princeton Review" was revisified under the efforts of President McCosh, Professor Sloane was at once chosen for the important position of managing editor, and his ability has been conspicuously displayed in the success to which the magazine has attained.

THE PRESIDENT OF SETON HALL RESIGNS The Rev. James H. Corrigan has resigned the presidency of Seton Hall College in South Orange, N. J., and has accepted the rectorship of St. Mary's Church

BUYING UP FLORIDA LINES. AN IMPORTANT CHANGE IMPENDING-PLANT AFTER THE SYSTEM.

Jacksonville, Fla., May 7 (Special).-W. Bayard Cutting, of New-York City, through his lawyer, H. Augustus Johnson, bid in here this noon the last three branches of the Florida Railroad and Navigation Company's lines, namely, the Transit Section (Wild wood to Waldo) for \$15,000; the extension south to Plant City, just finished, \$100,000, and the old Peninsular line (Fernandina to Cedar Key) for \$10,000. J. H. Durkee, special master, sold them at public sale, and his associates secured the other sections of this system at previous sales, and they now control the entire line. The future of the road is not yot outlined, but it is said that the Plant system is after it. It is well known here that an immense railroad change of some kind is impending, but no details can be learned.

Pittsburg, May 7 (Special).—Mrs. Margaret Mar-shall has just died at Noblestown, at the age of a little over 101 years. She was born in County Tyrone, Ireland. Her father was a Dickson. The family was numerous in the North of Ireland, and its male memers were either doctors, lawyers or army officers. Margaret Dickson's father was prominent in the "Uni ted Irishmen's" movement, and became a high officer in their army. She was the youngest of a family of sixteen children, nearly all boys. Every one of the boys was a giant, none being under six feet four inches in height. Margaret, who was born a short time after her father's death, became a large woman. She was five feet ten inches in height, and weighed nearly 200 pounds. All the children received good educations. educations. Several of the boys became physicians, and two of them, "Ben's and "Joe" Dickson, were aboard an English vessel, as surgeons, at the battle of New-Orleans, in 1814. "Ben' died on February 22, 1883. Mrs. Marshall, until the day of her death, could read a newspaper without the aid of glasses. Her memory, also, was remarkable. Being very devout, the Bible was her constant companion, and she could repeat connectedly nearly the whole of both the Old and New Testaments.

A GRRMAN WAR SHIP AT NORFOLK. Norfolk, Va., May 7 (Special) .- The German manof war Ariadne, from the West Indies, on her summer cruise, arrived in this port to-day, anchored off Fort Norfolk and fired a salute, which was returned by the United States ship Franklin. The Ariadne will remain in this port six weeks and will then go to Newport and Boston.

KILLED BY RUNAWAY HORSES. Eric, Penn., May 7 (Special).—George W. Heard and his wife were out driving to-day. Their horses became frightened and ran away, upsetting the carriage. Mr. Heard died in a few hours and his wife PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE WOMEN MUST WAIT. SEATS IN THE CONFERENCE DENIED

A HOT CONTEST AND CLOSE VOTE.

DR. NEELY'S AMENDMENT CARRIES-THE DELE GATES PUT ON RECORD—HAS THE END BEEN REACHED!

The General Conference of the Methodist Epis copal Church yesterday came to a vote on the question of the admission of the women to membership in the high parliament and supreme court of the Church. The decision was rendered after four days of continuous discussion, and though it will probably stand as the final action of this Conference, its consequences will be felt all through the present meeting and will agitate the Church during the four years to come. The decision was against the women. Those who were elected as delegates are decided to be ineligible under the constitution of the Church as it now exists, their seats are given to the reserve delegates elected with them, and it is ordered that an amendment be submitted to the annual conferences looking to the conferring upon women of the privileges now denied to them. The vote was a close one; the majority in a total of 435 votes being only thirtynine. The decisive question being on the adoption of the report of the committee as amended on the motion of Dr. Neely, of Philadelphia, 159 ministers and seventy-eight laymen voted "aye," and 122 ministers and seventy-six laymen " no." This was the official announcement made from the platform, though THE TRIBUNE'S count, carefully made and verified, showed 123 ministers voting in the negative, which reduces the majority, to thirty-eight. The result confirms the surmise made by THE TRIBUNE after a test vote on last Thursday, that the Conference was almost evenly

divided in opinion as to the eligibility of womer

under the organic law of the Church as it stands.

What the near future may bring forth it is not possible to say, but there is scarcely a doubt that the contest, though ended for the time being, will be felt indirectly in several of the elections which will take place in the Conference before adjournment. There was a remarkable exhibition of fairness and good nature throughout the debate. What little parliamentary fencing was indulged in had seldom any other purpose than a more rapid promotion of the discussion. But Methodist ministers and laymen, even though wearing high representative honors, are only human after all, and when they feel intensely on a matter involving not only questions of propriety, wisdom and right, but also of sentiment, they are not likely, wholly to disabuse their minds of the estimates of men formed from their speeches and votes. "I'll never vote for any man who voted 'aye' on that proposition," was the emphatic utterance of a delegate as he left the Opera House yesterday. and doubtless there are others of his mind. The propositions to take the vote "by orders" and by word came from the advocates of the women's cause, and though few of the men who are spoken of popularly in connection with the episcopacy and other high offices of the Church took part in the debate, they are all on record. For them, in any view of the case, unless the Methodist General Conference is a body of saints, the amendment of Dr. Neely was a happy solution of a troublesome problem. The official utterance of the General Conference on the subject stands in these

referred the question of the eligibility of women as lay delegates in the General Conference respectfully

submit the following report: Whereas, After serious consideration and a free discussion for several hours, they are convinced that when the second restrictive rule was ordered by the constitutional process the Church contemplated the admission of men only as lay representatives, and that it has never been consulted or expressed its desire upon the admission of women to the General Conberence, and they are compelled to report for adoption the following:

Resolved, First-That under the constitution and laws of the Church as they now are, women are not

eligible as lay delegates in the General Conference. Second-That the protest, referred to this committee against the sitting of Amanda C. Rippey, from the Kansas Conference; Mary C. Nind, from the Minnesota Conference: Angle F. Newman, from the Nebraska Conference, and Frances E. Willard, from the Rock River Conference, is sustained by Discipline, and

therefore they cannot legally be admitted to seats.

Third—That the secretary of the General Conference shall notify the reserve delegates from those conferences that the seats horein referred to are vacant. But since there is great interest in the question and

since the Church generally should be consulted in regard to such an important matter, therefore, Resolved, That we submit to the Annual Conferences the proposition to amend the second restrictive rule by adding the words "and said delegates may be men or women" after the words "two lay delegates for an Annual Conference," so that it will read, " nor of more than two lay delegates for an Annual Conference,

TIRED ENOUGH OF THE DISCUSSION. COMMITTEE WORK WILL NOW BEGIN IN BARNEST-

CONFERENCE SCENES. The expectation that a vote on the question of adnitting the women delegates would be reached in Conference vesterday, brought a larger attendance of the sittings in the boxes were taken early and all the available seats in the galleries were filled even before the delegates had arrived. Many of the delegates who had returned to their homes over Sunday, or had preached in other cities, did not arrive until the discussion was at its full height. The available seats were not enough to accommodate all who came and many hundreds of men and women, after standing for a time in the aisles and galleries, left the building.

It soon became evident that the Conference had listened to enough of the controversy. One attempt was made to get a hearing for the women delegates, but this met with so feeble a response that it was not pushed further. By 11 o'clock a score of delegates were trying to get the chairman's eye whenever an op portunity was offered for securing the floor, and each of these was anxious to stop further debate by moving the previous question and bringing the Conference to a Raltimore, was finally recognized, and after a pleasant question, which was seconded by a hundred voices

As yet there has been little work for any of the committees which have been appointed by Conference, and a great deal of complaint was made last week of the time that was being wasted. A number of papers were referred to committees yesterday morning before the regular order of the day was taken up, and in a few days, by next week at the latest, reports will be made by the Missionary Committee, the Committee on Iti ancy and the Committee of the Methodist Book Concern. After to-day the committees all expect to have abundant work on hand that will keep them busy until the close of Conference. to-day, after the disposal of the question of the election of delegates who do not reside in the conferences from which they are elected, will be devoted to rou matters, and all the memorials and papers will be referred to committee.

One of the most important arrangements that have been made by the committee for the convenience of visitors is the branch postoffice established in the Opera House by Postmaster Pearson for the month. It is under the care of Superintendent W. A. Moger, of Station E; Charles H. Ganse and an assistant clerk are station E; Charles H. Ganse and an assistant clerk are stationed there to transact the business. At all hours of the day there is a long line of delegates waiting their turn for securing their mail, which comes direct to the Opera House for distribution. Since last Tuesday the average amount of pieces received at this office has been 2,000 daily. About half of these were letters from all parts of the world, and the other half are papers, circulars and advertisements from enter-prising firms, who take the opportunity of overwhelming the delegates with their compliments.

The Conference yesterday appointed committees report appropriate resolutions on the death of Clark and Leavitt Baies, two of the delegates wided in the city on Sunday. A communication also received by General Fisk from the Museum Natural History, inviting the delegations to visit massum, which opened for the spring yesterday at